New Publications.

Ethan Allen on the stage. The progress of

our political virtues is severely handled, in an

monstrated the short-comings of Franklia

Pierce and the iniquities of the Nobrask perfidy. The editorial notes are independent

landednating and readable as usual, an

ming, D. D., of London. This is another of

quisitions upon points of Theology, or elabo-

rate expositions of truth-but is a series of

reflections, intended to act upon the mind and

what he supposed to be copper ore. Elated with his discovery, he made exertions to interest some one to make experiments. He finally successed in enlisting one Mr. Bailies,

of New York, to engage in the enterprise, but owing to some reverses of fortune, he "failed

twas 'parted on both sides,' and frinzied,' depend upon it he won't thank you for doing it up in 'soap looks,' and 'wisa wersa.' If he wants his hair 'got up' in a new style, he will tell you so. Lastly, when you would remove your clippings from a gentleman's whiskers, use your brush, and don't blow on him—for if you do, he will probably

blow on him—for if you do, he will probably blow" on you, and "sarve you right." We make no charge for the above hints,

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but if duly improved they will save many a barber the loss of some of his best customers.

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the number is a fair one.

VOL. XXVII..... WHOLE NO. 1,431.

BURLINGTON, VT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1855.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 9, NO. 31.

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# MISCELLANY.

we read of Sol Smith. literally meaning the

of Old Smith.) On a close examination

that the majority of the planets have one or more smaller planets revolving about them. These small bodies are termed secondaries,

moons or satellites-the planets themselves

eing called primaries.

We know at present of eighteen primaries,

Up to the latest the connide of natassium ! dates from the Atlantic States, no one has succeeded in reaching the Moon. Should any one do so hereafter, it will probably be a Lectures on Astronomy. The term Astronomy is derived from two exertion for that purpose as long as there is in the negative. The questions are asked By Photesson John Phienry, L's. d., S.c., &

Latin words. Astron. a star, and opening, a man in it.

science; and literally means the science of the star. "It is a science." to quote our friend Dick (who was no relation at all of Big Dick, though the latter occasionally caused individuals to see stars) " which has, in all ages, engaged the attention of the post, the philosopher and the divine, and been the subject of their study and admiration." By the wondrous discoveries of the imnot rete it, no matter how strong an inclina-tion he may feel, from principle or habit, to

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Moon has no air. Consequently, the common expressions, "the Moon was gazing down with an air of benevolence," or with "an air of complactney," or with "an air of calm superiority," are incorrect and obproved telescopes of modern times, we asser-tain that apwards of several bundred millions of stars exist, that are invisible to the naked e-the nearest of which is millions of mil-ous of miles from the Earth; and as we

lious of falles from the Earth; and as we have every reason to suppose that every one of this inconcrivable number of worlds is peopled like our own.—t consideration of this fact, and that we are undoubtedly as superior to these beings, as we are to the rest of manifold the Moon, has been frequently questioned to these beings, as we are to the rest of manifold modern philosophers. The whole subject is involved in doubt and obscurity. The only authority we have for boliving that such an individual exists, and has been seen and spoken with, is a fragment of an old poem composed by an ancient Astronomer of the name of George, which has been handed down to as as follows. sun shining upon its own curvilinear, with light of its own manufacture; and as it to us as follows would be absurd to suppose its light and heat were made to be diffused for nothing, it is To ignife the To ignife the

"The man in the Moon, came down too soon.
To inquire the way to Norwich;
The man in the South, he burned his mouth,
Eating cold, hot purridge."

were made to be althreed for nothing, it is presumed farther, that each sun, like an old ben, is provided with a percel of little chickens, in the way of planets, which, shining but feebly by its reflected light, are to us invisible. To this opinion we are led, The evidence conveyed in this distich is however rejected by the sceptical, among modern Astronomers, who consider the passage an allegory, "The man in the South," being supposed typical of the late John C. Calhoun, and the "cold, hot porridge," alleding to the project of nullification.—

Pioneer Magazine. also, by reasoning from analogy, on considering our own Solar system.

The Solar System is so called, not because we believe it to be the sole system of the kind in existence, but from its principal body, the Sun; the Latin name of which is Sul, (Thus,

### Basswood Paper.

of the Heavens we perceive numerous brilliant stars which shine with a steady light, (dif-fering from those which surround them, shavings alone, without any admixture of which are always twinkling like a dew-drop ection paper, and rather more brittle, but looks well and promises well. The Lendon best educate the rising generation expended to the rags. It is not quite as white as the best of on a cucumber-vine,) and which, moreover, do not preserve constantly the same relative disnot preserve constantly the same relative dis-tance from the stars near which they are first discovered. These are the planets of the Solar Sveren, which have no light of their own—of which the farth, on which we re-side, is one—which shine by light reflected from the Sun,—and which regularly move around time—is at different intervals of time and through different intervals of time to the time of a gentleman name 1998; . If who flourished about the middle of the Fif-teenth Century, it was supposed by our Times has for some time offered a standing reward of £1,000 for the production of paper from other material than rags, at a reduced ost. This invention seems like to take the

prize, and is, we trust, to inaugurate a new era in paper making. The Journal says of The Paper is made from Pulp produced from Basswood Shavings, of a peculiar form, thrown off by Mr. Beardslee's planing machine, which has been improved to produce this result. It contains no mixture of rags, other material whatever, nor sizing. It is from the pure Wood alone. The paper furnished us was made at Satterlee's mill, Little Fall's, under unfavorable circomstances.—
The supply of Pulp was so small that the mill had to be served by hand instead of by an all had to be served by hand instead of by the mill had to be served by hand instead of by the more than the first prohibitory be described in their Beenes as temperance houses. Persons receiving the several towns," to define the hierarch of civil authority of the several towns," to define the hierarch had in it, that Verment passed the first prohibitory be described in their Beenes as temperance houses." Persons receiving the business." Persons receiving the houses." Pe teenth Century, it was supposed by our stupid ancestors that the Earth was the center of all creation, being a large flat body, resting on a rock, which rested on another rock, and so on "all the way down;" and that the Sun, planets and immovable stars all received about it once in twenty-four hours. This reminds us of the simplicity of a chil once saw in a railroad-car, who fancied itself perfectly stationary, and thought the tences, houses and fields were tearing past it at the rate of thirty miles an hour :—and, guage pumps, the consequence of which was, such irregular feeding as to produce slightly irregular thicknesses of paper. The Paper at the rate of thirty miles an hour :-and, poking out its head, to see where on earth they went to, had its hat -a very nice one with pink ribbons-knocked off and irrecoverally lost. But Coperaious, (who was a son of Daniel Pernicus, of the firm of Pernicus, a co., wool-dealers, and who was maned Co. Pernicus, out of respect to his father's partners) soon set this matter to rights, and started the idea of the present Solar System, which, greatly improved since his day, is occasionally called the Copernican System. By this system we learn that the Sun is stationed at one focus (not because as it is removed, without authority, by the philosopher Partington) of an chipse, where it slowly grinds on forever about its own axis, while the planets turning about their axes, receive in elliptical orbits of various dimensions and irregular thicknesses of paper. The Paper has also been used, with perfect success, by Mr. Gavit, for transferring fine line engrav-ings-a result which seems the attained by

any other ordinary news paper. But Mr. B. is not restricted to Bosewood.—

But Mr. B. is not restricted to Bosewood.—

He has made experiments which have no doubt upon his mind that paper of a texture even superior to that which he has already produced from that wood, can be produced from other matter results found in appeal about

elliptical orbits of various dimensions and different planes of inclination around it.

The demonstration of this system in all its layer of the reachest action of the system in all its layer.

thereon with such gravity, that he finally discovered the attraction of gravitation, which proced to be the great law of Nature that keeps overything in its place. Thus we see that as an apple originally brought sin and ignorance into the world, the same fruit traced thereoffer the same of the same fruit traced thereoffer the same of the same fruit traced thereoffer the same fruit traced thereoffer the same fruit traced the same fruit t fruit been a pear, an orange or a peach, there is little doubt that Newton would have enten it up and thought no more on the subjout.
As in this world you will hardly ever find a man so small but that he has some one elso smaller than he to look up to and revolve around him, so in the Solar System we find

This is three hundred and twenty one to each inhabitant, or more than one to each person every week-day in the year. The man that

viz Mercury, Venas, the Earth, Mars. Fiera, Vesta, Iris, Metis, Hebe, Astrea, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Hygeia, Jupiter, Saturn,

and heat as the earth.

An old Dutchman named Schroeter spent more than ten years in observations on this

planet, and finally discovered a mountain on it twenty-two unles in hight, but he never ould discover anything on the mountain, not even a mouse, and finally died about as wise ne when he commenced his studies.

Vonus, in Mythology, was a frodders of singular beauty, who became the wife of Vul-can, the blacksmith, and we regret to add, schared in the most immoral manner after her marriage. The celebrated case of Vulcan is Mars, and the consequent scandal is pro-posed by still fresh in the minds of our readers. By

a large portion of society, however, she was considered an ill-used and persecuted lady,

criticous conditions.

San considered a horrid forde, and they all sagred (Parit served him right when he lost his case and had to pay the costs of court.

Venus still remains the Golddess of Beauty, and not a few of her prateger may be found in California.

With a few remarks upon the Earth's Saleibite, we conclude the first Lecture on Astellite, we conclude the first Lecture on Astellite, we conclude the first Lecture on Astellite, we conclude the structure of Rivers and Harbors; a judicious Homsetsad Bill; a refarm in the Naturalization laws, and the prevention of the imaigration into this country was paupers and convicts. and not a few of her praceger may be round in California.

With a few remarks upon the Earth's Satellite, we conclude the first Lecture on Astronomy, the remainder of the course being contained in a second Lecture, treating of the planets, Mars, Jupiter. Saturn and Neptune, the Astoroids, and the fixed stars, which last, being " fixings," are, according to Mr. Charles Dicknow, American property.

This resplondent lune mary, like a youth on Tuesday last, an unusual rumbling noise was heard in this place, and in neighboring towns. The short of the standard of t

Under the above head, a writer for the Vermont Chronicle puts the following questions, each of which, as we think, the 7th to induce inquiry and investigation on the important subject of common school education in this State. No subject is more worthy of serious thought, or demands more discreet

1. Is our school law, in all its provisions and penalties, wisely adapted to the establishment and maintenance of a high order of common school education?

2. Are our school houses, with respect to

ocation, dimensions, altitude, neatness and elegance, convenience and assistant happiness what the health, improvement and happiness false scholars demand? 3. Have our scholars a wise, judicious and uniform selection of text books, in every de-

partment with which they endeavor to acquaint themselves †

4 Are the 3000 school districts in the State provided with libraries, containing maps, charts, globes, large dictionaries, Gazeteers, and other books of reference, to of the aid the researches of advanced scholars | 1 down | 5. Are all who are entrusted with the edu

cation of our 109,000 scholars, qualified for the difficult, responsible and important ser-vice upon which they have presumed to enter 6. Are the schools of the State subjected to origilant, thorough, discriminating, and com-manding town supervision? Is there in each town a legally constituted Board, who take the oversight of teachers, scholars, books, and whatever relates to the schools, and see that

all the parties in interest do their duty school houses, stinted compensation, want of faithful supervision, and in the comparatively low and depressed standard of education in A number of the Albany Journal comes to us printed upon paper made from basswood better schools than in our State; and which fill their places with incompetent teachers

from abroad

We surrender a large portion of our space o-day to the interesting and valuable report of the Central Committee, drawn up by Judge Howe of Castleton and presented at the re-

Something more than a quarter of a century has now clapsed, since action and energetic measures were commenced in the great temperance reformation. To see what has been done, the progress made, and where we

tion of the creditor, by a glas of rum. They also, more or less, entered into the considera-

Ceres, Pallas, Hygeia, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, Neptune, and another, yet unamed. There are distributed among these, nineteen secondaries, all of which, except our Moon, are invisible to the naked eye.

This beautiful planes may be seen either a cittle after sunset, or shortly before sunrise, according as it becomes the morning or the evening star, but never departing quite 48° from the Sun. It say is about twenty-five minutes shorter than ours; its year seven and half months or thirty-two weeks. The diameter of Venus is 7.700 miles, and she receives from the Sun three and a half months or thirty-two weeks. The diameter of Venus is 7.700 miles, and she receives from the Sun three and a half months or thirty-two weeks. The diameter of Venus is 7.700 miles, and she receives from the Sun three as much light and heat as the earth.

An odd Dutchman mained Schroeter spent more than ten years in observations on this

bly the best that could be adopted. It was ne-

they toiled, and the further they progressed, the more manifest became the defects of their True, the use of distilled spirits was | to say the least, unfortunate. minished, while that of fermented liquors

After some eight or ten years experience, it became perfectly obvious, that to secure the eighet in view, a more comprehensive pledge must be adopted. In 1836, the pledge to also sain from the use of all intoxicating drinks, was introduced and took the place, of the fermer pledge. Strange as it may seem nany, on this occasion, who had been realous advocates of the temperance cause, the moment they saw their wine, beer and cider in danger, deserted the temperance ranks, never to return. They were good temperance men, so long as they might freely indulge in their section.

to return. They were good temperance men, salong as they might freely indulge in their favorite beverage. Like the run-druker, when that was included in the pledge, they also were against us.

The action of the Legislature shows to some extent, the progress in the temperance cause. In 1847, petitions from all parts of the State, numerously signed, were presented to the femeral Assembly, asking for "a law prahibiting the making and vending of ardentspirits, and also asking for the "repeal corresision of the then existing hierase laws."

Then, as now, the constitution was, by the advocates of rum plead in bar to the restrictive policy. The petitions, with the constitution as elect to the save them were useless. They were tutional question, were referred to a select

They served however to continue the agita-tion of the subject. And the committee of 1839 asked leave of the House, to hold their

sessions in the legislative hall, during the re-cess of the House. This was refused. The first law in this State, that can be construed as having any reference to the temper-year a new was pass-crantal-rising 8 the board

are, and to encourage us in our enward course, it may be profitable, briefly to survey the ground over which we have passed.

Previous to this work being commenced.

This act book the lassness of granting licendary and the lastness of granting licendary and the lastness of granting licendary. Previous to this work being commenced, alcoholic drinks were used in great proficeion on most all occasions, and under almost all occasions, and under almost all circumstances. They had come to be regard-only sanctioned, but encouraged by "any 224 Was compility," They were authorized to li-

town and freemens' meetings, throughout the State, were called upon to vote heense, or every week-day in the year. 'The man that dalso, more or less, entered into the consideration of most business transactions. They bany. The People of the Union spend in a year for newspapers fifteen million of dollars, or would if they all paid their debts.

The man that dalso, more or less, entered into the consideration of most business transactions. They because the State, were called upon to vote hease, or no highly the State went for license, it was made imperative upon the bind bargains, and, not unfrequently, to break up bargains.

The dering of the prohibitory system, and urged its continuance. He says for newspapers fifteen million of dollars, or would if they all paid their debts.

Under such circumstances, was it strange by the first event was because the state went to be such as the first event was because the papers. The dering paper of the Prohibitory system, and urged its continuance. He says statement of the present law are attended by the paper of the prohibitory system, and urged its continuance. He says assistance of good moral character, on their paping therefore, the sums required by the men of other countries—this is the whole the more of the prohibitory system, and urged its continuance. He says if all put the form of the prohibitory system, and urged its continuance. He says if all put the form of the prohibitory system, and urged its continuance. He says the men of other countries—this is the whole the men of other countries—this is the whole the men of other countries—the paper is a state of the paper of the prohibitory system.

The dering and repair of the prohibitory system, and are in the paper of the prohibitory system, and urged its continuance. He says the men of other countries—the paper of the prohibitory system, and urged its continuance. He says the men of other countries—the paper of the prohibitory system, and urged its continuance. He says the men of other countries of the new American paper of the prohibitory system. The decrease of the new American paper of the prohibito

considered, especially by the better part of community, disreputable and vulgar. The poor wight therefore, who unfortunately mispludged as to his powers of endurance, was often unwittingly exposed to the gibes, jeers and tricks of thoughtles and mischierous boxs. This is aways an improvement upon the one community, disreputable and repealed, and remained on the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulged as to his powers of endurance, was an improvement upon the one community. It is away an improvement upon the one community, disreputable and vulgar. The poor wight therefore, who unfortunately mission of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulgar is a community, disreputable and vulgar. The poor wight therefore, who unfortunately mission of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession, the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession the vulgar is a community of the statute book till 1850. Four years in succession the vulgar is a community of the statute book

Boston News Letter: was the first in America. It commenced in 1704. A hundred years ago there were not more than twentyin the published in America.—Albuny Journal.

PENSNYLYASIA.—Governor Pollock was inaugurated as discremor of Pennsylvania Jan,
16th. In his imagurat he says, civil and rebigious likerty, freedom of speech, freedom of
the press, and freedom of worship, are the
bifurbigitist of American citizens, which no
r voyal or postition elected can restrain or deatroy; and that when those rights are assailtor, and that when those rights are assailtory, and that when the more transported to the three
the speak of the publish was a solution, the
release to the publish of t

cessary, in some degree, to conform to public sentiment. Something must be presented decided majority in favor of the law's taking that would, quite likely, have been vey generally rejected. To produce subscribers to this pledge even, was no easy task.

But the pleage even, was no easy task.

But the pleage even, was no easy task.

But the pleage and went to work. Much, very much was accompleshed. But the longer they tolled, and the further they progressed.

The result was a decided majority in favor of the law's taking the carriest period.

Though foiled, the opposition to the law was continued. In 1853, the Longelature passed an act, which very much crippled the law of 1852. By that act, a construction is given to the worls, "give away," which, in many cases, defeats the cafercoment of the law's taking the continued and brings to the law was completed. The produce of the law's taking the continued and period to the law was continued and the further they progressed.

The result was a decided majority in favor of the law's taking the carriest period.

Though foiled, the opposition to the law was continued. In 1853, the Longelature passed an act, which very much very much or include the pleafer of the author of the law's and for sale by E. A. Fuller. It is embedded that the carriest period.

Though foiled, the opposition to the law was continued. In 1853, the Longelature passed an act, which very much expectation is given to the worls, "give away," which, in make a second epistle on living in the countriest of the law's many for february, is received, and for sale by E. A. Fuller. It is embedied with a portrait of the author of Cula. Its leading article is on diplomacy and cannon bulls. Mr. Sparrow-grass for many cases, defeats the cafercoment of the law's accomplished. The produce of the law of passed an act, which very much crippled the Liw of 1852. By that act, a construction is given to the words, "give away," which, in many cases, defeats the enforcement of the many cases, defeats the enforcement of the result of the continued and brings the continued are continued as the co law. The repeal of the 23rd and 25th Sections, known as the Minor amendments, was,

tive policy. The potitions, with the constitutional question, were referred to a select
committee. That committee made a somewhat labored report. They came to the conclusion that " the Legislature had the right
to prohibit the traffic in ardent spirits," but
they doubted the expediency of passing any
such law. Something however had been
gained. The subject had been brought before
the Legislature, and their attention called to
it.

In 1838 and in 1839 similar petitions and
memorials were numerously presented. They
were referred to committees, but, like those
of 1837, resulted in no legislative exactment.
They served however to continue the agitathose who have been regarded as lost may be

> The Sons of Temperance are also worthy The Sons of Temperance are also worshy of especial notice. They too have been active special notice. They too have been active mand very successful in referencing institutes and very successful in referencing institutes. Taking the alreaded of combined effort and the special of their operations, they have the special operations of those who are busy by day and very active the series of those who are busy by day and very those operations of those w law, and in carrying forward the temperance

The year that has just closed has its his tory. Though short, it is important. The alterations made in the law in 1853, took ef-fect January 1, 1854. The law being thus shorn of half its terrors, evil doors took courage. The sales may have diminished, but it is believed that a brisk business has been going on in giving away. It is well understood how the law may now be evaded and all who choose improve the opportunity. The 12th section—has been decided by ontions of assault and battery and false impri somment have been sustained, before is court, against judicial and executive officers, for endeavoring to enforce it. Thus by the netion of the legislature and the judiciary, the tables have been completely turned. The officers of the law, instead of being exposed to punishment for neglecting to enforce it, have netually been subjected to the payment of damages and costs for basing honestly en-

From online sets seed a found to seal a beginning to the color of ground the set of the set of the color of ground the set of the se have been adopted. Their loss w s owing more to the want of consideration, then to

tempted, they should be made with no view to weaken the policy of prohibition." He adds, "nor would I counsel hesitation in carrying out that policy, from any fear that the legislative power to emact prohibition to its present extent, will be judicially denied." Here is an expression in favor of the constitu-tionality of the law, of great value. Coming from the source it does from one who has long been at the head of our judiciary, it must have great weight, and go far in putting that question forever at rest. This certainly con-trasts most favorably with the executive

message of the year before, in which a con-trary doctrine was held.

The last, though not least important event of the year was the result of the November election in New York. This was no small victory. Nearly four hundred and seventy victory. Nearly four numerous thousand combatants were engaged. The conflictions of the confliction of the c thousand combatants were engaged. The re-sources employed were immense. The conflict long and severe. Every inch of ground was contested, and the triumph of moral principle cublime. In this result, Vermont has no ordinary interest. Ever since we adopted the policy of prohibition, we have been exceedingly annoyed by the liquor shops of New York, located along upon the line of the State. From this nuisance we may now reasonably expect soon to be relieved, by that State passing a law similar to our own If, in reference to the temperance question, we compare the state of society in 1825 with the present, we shall perceive that a great work has been done and a great revolution effected. True, it has been a work of tim effected. Irue, it has been a work of time and of toil, yet we have reason to be thank-ful and to rejoice that so much has been ac-complished. Still there is work to be per-fermed, and that work is required at our

Put two ounces or aquasilands.

It appears to your committee, that our first business should be, to secure the amendments and additions to the law, necessary to insure its execution and render it efficient. The means necessary to accomplish this object. should be considered at the present meeting.

Zhurt Howe, Joseph Streie, Chester Spencer, Chester Spencer, Executive.

Put two ounces or aquasion which you have two copper cents. Then add four ounces of clear, strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large mouthed bottle, and keep it corked. Begin by putting four drops in a teaspoonful of rain water, and apply it to the sore. Make the application three times a day, with a soft hair pencil, or swab of soft rags. If very painful, put more water. As the sore heals apply it weaker.

I request editors, in all parts of the Union,

CHESTER SPENCER, J. H. PATTERSON, ALDACE WALKER, H. O. HIGLEY,

BENNINGTON Co. Count. - John Pholps rs. H. Hastrags. This notorious sheep-case, as it is called, upon which there have already been three trials, and bills of costs made, amounting probably to not less than three thousand dollars, has again been got back into court, for the reason that one of that, Sambo?" . Why, he sell his hay in the fall and makes money once—den in the spring he sell all the hides of the cattle that die for want of hay, and dus make money the jurors disclosed the verdict before the defliverance thereof in court, and also, that the officer having charge of the said jury advised and interfered with their deliberations and took a very active part in the same. The verdiet, last June term, was \$30 and costs for

forgiveness—to your opponent, tolerance—to a friend, your heart—to your child, a good example—to a father, deference—to your plaintif -about one cent of verdict to one hundred cents of cost. L. W. Blackmer, Esq. was appointed clerk of the court, in place of Henry Kellogg, the present incumbent.—Argus. mother, conduct that will make her proud of her son-to yourself, respect to all charity-to God, obedience.

# AGRICULTURAL.

and for sale by E. A. Fuller. It is em-Wastu Land .- Much has been written upon this subject, yet more remains to be said before our farmers will understand its importance." Such was the thought that crossed our mind while pushing our way through a swamp in New Hampshire, a few

There it was-a level of land -of one hund red acres, embossomed among the hills-and At the last session of the Legislature, the article which we presume is from the caustic yet sheltored from the hurning sun by a committee, to whom the subject was referred yen of one who has in previous numbers degree of alders. The blue joint, and high must low grasses, (we discard fatin and use

> come to a mercand time a stray of we steen He number is a fair one.
>
> FANNY FREE AGAIN. - Messre. H. Long & rising waters. Nothing has since grown up. Brother, New York, announce that they have on the spot, say generations of alders and in the press and will unblish in a handsome wild gross. Teverty years since the seythe in the press and will publish in a handsome will grass. Twenty years alone the seyth gathered the grass in the more of a participation of the seyth gathered the grass in the more of a participation. in the press and will publish in a management of the grass in the more of a particle of Fanny Fern. In addition to the Biography of Fanny Fern, from her earliest children'd to the right of the whole territory.
>
> This is but one of the many examples—
>
> This is but one of the many examples—

> ny Fern, from her earliest childword to the present period, the work will contain numerous sketches, which have never been hereto-fore published in book form—consisting of Fanny's earliest productions and all stamped with those possibilities which have given to her productions so great a success. Judgi of the low lands of New England are in like condition. All way not be equally as forth with the case mentioned, returned are capable of below so. There are some locally ties, which for the present, should remain as a time has left them, but nine-tends of the low lands of New England can be made. from all her previous publications, and the reconnective.
>
> Six lower new practical farmers, and count Six lower new practical farmers, and count

> forthcoming volume cannot but prove a suc- the cost of turning that unsignily swamp just over the way from the house, now yield ing but misema is vapor, into a fertile plece The Darty Mostres. —A neat little volume of land, whose heavty shall charm the eye, containing a portion of Scriptor, an anecdote and whose products shall be wealth. Is it to be drained—are bushes to be cut—are stumps and a verse of a hyan for every day in the year. By Rev. John Allen, with an introduction by Boy F N. Kirk, of Boston. For received, It is a simple process and will cost but a few minutes of observation and calculation. Our word for it, you will put in the spade, the axe, and the mattock at DAMY LIFE-or Precents and Prescriptions for Christian Living by the Rev. John Com- once. once. The dry summer has ripened the corn and your harvest is out of the way. Strike then at the swamp, and make it what we think it will be, the most remunerative land the excellent and pleasant works of the celebrated Dr. Cumming. It contains no disin your possession - Journal of Agricultu

> > INTROVEMENT OF PERMANENT MEADOWS .-From the constantly increasing price of hay, farmers are beginning to give the subject of the improvement of grass land and perma-nent meadows their earnest attention, and considently look forward to the speedy intro-duction of under draining, irrigating, and top-dressing parameness meadows to an extent altogether improbable but for our well known og ahead habits.

or inth Copper Mine.

In the winter of 1847—8, a "fix hunter," in Corinth, Vt., drove a fex to his den, in "Pike Hill," and in pursuing his "re- searches" for Reynard, the hunter discovered what he supposed to be copper ore. Elated with his discovery, he made exertions to intion and top-dressing are comparatively uso-less on any meadow surcharged nine months of the year with stagnant water. There are hundreds of thousands of acres which now produce nothing but coarse, innutricious herbage, which by under draining would be-In the fall of 1855, after the work was recommenced at the Vershire mine, our fox
huster curried a few speciment of the ore to
the Vershire miners, and it was then pro-Mosers, Lumbard & Goddard then joined the former of the former of the vein over the summit of Pike field, and becoming fully satisfied that it was belief they purchased the Hill, paying for the same \$1,000. Last spring they arend of American Armers are very far in advance of American Armers are very far in advance of American Armers are very far in advance of American Armers and American Armers are very far in advance of American Armers are very far in advance of American Armers are very far in advance of American Armers and American Armers are very far in advance of American Armers and American Armers are very far in advance of American Armers and American Hill, and becoming fully satisfied that it was valuable, they purchased the Hill, paying for the same \$1,000. Last spring they opened the mine, and soon found all the encouragement they anticipated. Some sixty to one hundred tons of the gree have been transported to the smelting company, at New Haven, in a fractured state, and it is found to yield about fifteen purchased of pure copper.

no doubt that with proper care in the cultivation of the apple, as good a quality of this delicious and indispensable fruit can be produced in Windham County as in almost any other section of New England.—Eagle. The Springfield Republican says :-

lead directly to Protection. Preference for American labor, for American goods, for American men, over the labor, the goods and the men of other countries—this is the whole spirit of the American party—and it is equally the whole doctrine and principle of protection. The two are too thoroughly identified to be separated—and if the American party is to triumph. American policy must triumph with it. It is this view of the inevitable results of the new and grand political movement, that, more than any other, gives us such hope in the future, and enables us to regard with a calm philosophy the sometimes unjust, the often awkward steps by which the movement goes forward.

Advice to Banners—Gratiz—list When you shave a man don't put your fingers in his mouth. We saw a barber the other day take a customer by the lip as a cordwainer would handle a shoc tap. It is awful to think of 2d. Hefore dressing a man's hair observe how he has been in the habit of adjusting it. If it was parted on both sides, and the interpretation of the contribution of the sump go as to wind up the short heavy chain, and then continue on in even tenor of their way, till the stump gives itself and surrenders its position. Thus they are removed easily and rapidly.

A TRIEF CAUGHT.—The Chicago Tribune says that in Chicago a few days ago, a young tofrman who had rented a small house from a countryman of his, found that a thief had been at his wood pile in the night, and car-ried off every stick of wood. He speedily replenished his stock of fuel, and loading an old pistol with a heavy charge of powder and a thick paper wad, ingeniously fixed it in a thick paper wad, ingeniously fixed it in such a position that the opening of the door would cause it to be discharged. The very first night after he had arranged his thief de-tector, he was aroused by the report of the pistol. Rushing to the woodshed he found there lying upon the ground, groaning and bleeding, his own landlord, worth thousands of dollars? The wad had slightly cut his face, and he tho't himself mortally wounded. After being assisted to his feet, and enlight-ened as to the extent of his wound, he expresened as to the extent of his wound he expressed himself heartily ashamed of his conduct and promised to make abundant restitution

of Cincinnati, amounts this year to 502.22
That is the amount he has paid into the treasury this year as the tax upon his property. It is a fortune within itself.

N. LONGWORTH
Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1854

Well, Sambo, is your master a good farmer?" Res sah, he bery good farmer the make two crops in one year?" How is that, Sambo?" Why, he sell his hay in the fall and makes money once—den in the spring he soll all the hides of the cattle that die for want of hay, and dus make money wice."

The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness—to your opponent, tolerance—to a friend, your heart—to your child, a good example—to a father, deference—to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of her son—to yourself, respect—to all men, charity—to food, obedience. except the weapons in their hand